

Monday, May 22, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Postmaster at Clinton, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and Johnston Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and recouping for any money due in that section.

AGENCY.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, Postmaster at Clinton, is authorized to receive for any money due this establishment in the County of Southampton. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and recouping for any money due in that section.

REMAINS OF CAPT. BURGWIN.—The remains of Captain Burgwin, as intimated in our last paper, arrived here on Friday morning, in the U. S. Mail Steamer *Gov. Dudley*, Captain Wade, from Charleston, and received at the hands of our people a reception which alike evinced their own good feeling and sense of propriety, and the high and enviable place in their affectionate regards which the deceased occupied. The steamer rounded to at Market Street wharf at about 7 o'clock, A. M., and the corpse was delivered to the "Clarendon Horse Guards," who paraded on foot on that occasion. At half-past 8 o'clock, a procession was formed at the point where the remains were landed, which took up its line of march in the following order:—The Clarendon Horse Guards in front—Band of Music, playing appropriate marches—Horse carriages—the Hearse containing the remains of the gallant dead—Rev. Dr. Drane and the relatives of the deceased—the Major and Brigadier Generals' Staffs—Citizens. The procession moved along Front Street until it came opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, when a halt was called. Here, from the steps of the Bank, an address was delivered by Joshua G. Wright, Esq., who had been selected by the citizens to give "shape and form" to the mingled sentiments of respect and regret which swelled their bosoms on the melancholy occasion. Of this address we have heard but one opinion expressed. It was chaste, eloquent, and peculiarly appropriate. After the delivery of the eulogy, the procession marched to the Rail Road Depot, where an extra train was in readiness to transport the corpse, the military, and such of the citizens as desired to accompany them, to the Hermitage, the residence of Captain Burgwin's father, where the honored remains of the gallant fellow-countryman were consigned with military honors to the silent grave.

From the time the Steamer hove in sight in the river until the departure of the corpse, minute guns pealed forth from Market Street wharf, and the flags of the shipping were half-masted.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—We have a few brief words to say to the Democratic party of North Carolina under the above "heading." In less than ninety days from this time the members of the next Legislature of North Carolina will be elected. It behooves the Democratic party of the State to take early, prompt, and well-directed steps to secure the ascendancy in that body. The next session will indeed be an important one. A United States Senator, in place of George E. Badger, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1849, will have to be chosen—a Judge of the Supreme Court—an Attorney General, and a number of minor officers, will have to be elected, which alone would make the next quite an important session. But there are other matters of still deeper importance which renders it highly desirable—essential, indeed—that the Republican party should have full control of that body next winter. For the honor of the Old North State, the infamous Mexican preamble of the Federal Legislature of '46-7 must and will be expunged from the records of the State. The patriotic people of North Carolina will not permit such a foul blot to stain the fair escutcheon of their State's reputation. Again, the unjust and partisan Gerrymander of the State cries aloud for repeal. It must be repealed. Another subject, too, will most likely come up in quite an important and definite shape for action during the ensuing session of the Legislature. We mean the two Rail Roads of the State. Something definite must be done with them next winter. This alone would make it highly important for the next Legislature to be Democratic. Indeed, altogether it will be one of the most important sessions of the Legislature of North Carolina which has been convened in many years.

Will not the Democracy then put forth all its strength in order to insure the control of the next General Assembly? We sincerely and confidently hope they will. How is this to be done? Why by the whole party in each County moving as one man. By laying aside all petty jealousies. By bringing out the very strongest, the very best in each County as candidates, and then, when they are brought out, by leaving no stone unturned to secure their election. Particularly should this be the case in those Counties which are nearly balanced, as regards the strength of the parties. The last Legislature was lost to the Democratic party through our own apathy. We could and ought to have carried it. If our party would move as one man in all the doubtful Counties of the State, we could carry the next Legislature by an overwhelming majority.—We call upon the Democracy of the State to be united and vigilant. We appeal to them to be up and doing during the next few weeks, and they will have the pleasure, after the first Thursday in next August, of having secured the control of the destinies of the good Old North State.

We would appeal to our brethren of the Democratic press in North Carolina, and urge upon them the necessity of keeping this subject properly before the people. It is indeed a vitally important one.

PLAIN QUESTIONS.—We have a few plain questions to put to the Whig Editors of North Carolina, early and explicit answers to which would very much indeed oblige the Journal. Indeed, we think we are entitled to an answer, now that we are entering upon the Presidential campaign.

1st. Do the Whig papers of North Carolina go for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and for the re-enactment of the Tariff of 1816?

2d. Do the Whig papers of North Carolina go for the charter of a U. S. Bank, and the repeal of the Independent Treasury, or do they not?

3d. Do the Whig papers of North Carolina go for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands?

4th. Do they go for the abolition or alteration of the Veto power?

These questions we call upon some of our Whig contemporaries to answer. We mean to press them until we get a direct response.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—Some weeks ago we took occasion to write a short article on this subject, when, we must confess, our hopes in the early establishment of constitutional liberty in Europe, as a result of the pending convulsions there, were of rather a gloomy cast. Happy and rejoiced, indeed, are we that things are turning out much better than we then thought they would. From present appearances the present movement in Europe will do more—has already done more—to disenthrall the masses from the shackles of political slavery than any or all the events of the last century; and what we trust will render this great movement particularly gratifying to every one, is the fact that, to all present appearances, it will be carried on and accomplished without a resort to bloodshed and carnage. Gratifying, indeed, in an eminent degree, must be the result of the great popular election in France. It was there that the worst was to be apprehended, but all has passed off in the very best manner. The moderate party, the true friends of constitutional, rational, liberty, have triumphed by large majorities. Lamartine, Dupont, (d'Almeida), Arago—indeed, the best spirit of France—have been returned by tremendous majorities to the National Assembly, proving beyond doubt that the revolution, in all human probability, will be carried to a glorious termination. We are glad to learn that such men as Blanc, Flocon, and Ledru Rollin, have met but precious little favor with the people even of the city of Paris. Everything now looks bright, and if no untoward change takes place, we may soon see France enjoying a constitution and laws like our own. May it be so.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper, the "Democratic Flag," started in the City of Raleigh, by J. Whitaker, Jr. The "Flag" is quite a neat little sheet, published at One Dollar a year, and we have no doubt will prove a useful auxiliary in the coming campaign. It is well printed and well filled with good Democratic matter. We shake brother Whitaker cordially by the hand, and wish him all sorts of success.

BREVETS.—Among a large number of "Brevet promotions by the President," by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, we find the following list of officers, whose names are familiar to quite a number of our readers:

Brevet promotions by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of "Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palma," in Texas, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, to date from 9th of May, 1846.

Brevet Major George A. McCall, since major of the 3d infantry, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Captain William W. Bliss, assistant adjutant general, to be major by brevet.

Brigadier General David E. Twiggs to be major general by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846," to date from the 23d of September, 1846.

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Brigadier General John E. Wool, to be major general by brevet.

Captain Henry Bainbridge, 3d infantry, since major of the 7th infantry, to be major by brevet.

Captain William S. Craig, 3d infantry, to be major by brevet.

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Mr. Editor: Would you be pleased to give the following extracts of a letter recently addressed by JOHN MITCHELL to Lord CLARKE, a doubt but it will interest many of your readers who evince such a generous and lively sympathy in the oppressions and hardships of downtrodden Ireland. It certainly is one of the plainest specimens of talking that I have ever read. Mr. MITCHELL, you know, is an Irish patriot who has been recently indicted for sedition, but who has not yet been tried. Your complying with this request will oblige a native of the Emerald Isle and a subscriber.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[EXTRACTS.]
"First.—The Irish people are providing themselves just as fast as their means and opportunities enable them, with weapons of various kinds, and are now engaged in a sort of divine passion; no holier fervor since the crusades has possessed any nation of men not to rob houses, as you, through your reptile spies give out—not to attack 'person or property,' as your Queen's Prime Minister dares to affirm—not to abolish 'social order,' or rights of property, or savings of industry, as your racial press prints twelve times a week. No, my Lord, the young men of Ireland are not the enterprising; they are to defend person and property against brigands of the 'law' and harpies of the Government; they are to make social order, and to secure to industry its just reward; they are to scourge you and your commissioners, detectives, aides-de-camp, butchers, and stranglers, forth from the island of Ireland with rods of steel."

"Second.—The Irish people are busy organizing themselves in 'sections' and 'classes,' and appointing their officers, so that each man may know his right-hand and his left-hand comrade, and the man whose word he will obey."

"Third.—The Irish people, or a competent number of them, will simply continue so to arm, and so to organize, openly, my Lord, feverishly, zealously, with passion and evening, for the blessed hour when that organization may find itself ranked in battle array, and when those arms may wreak the wrongs of Ireland in the dearest heart's blood of her enemies."

"Fourth.—The Irish people will, by their missiles, their organization, their love of order and respect for property, convince those who live in good houses and wear good clothes that the armament is not against them—that your Lordship and the Prime Minister, and the detectives, have foolishly belied this nation, when you gave out that 'social order' was in danger, and that pillage and massacre were intended; that, in fine, the sole enemy against whom we are to be organized is the Government of England, and that no Irishman is our foe, unless he comes forth to maintain that Government with armed hands."

"Fifth.—The people of Ireland will continue to cultivate friendly relations with the people of England, who are as deeply sworn to abolish that 'empire' of fraud and blood as we are. And we are together, by the destruction and dismemberment of this empire, to give 'empire' to the 'three kingdoms' each to its own people, with all their wealth and resources, material and moral, to hold, enjoy, and govern the same forever."

"As for me, my Lord, your Lordship's humble correspondent—you have been told that I am mad—a dangerous lunatic, laboring under a delusion. Do not believe it; I am merely possessed with a rebellious spirit, and think I have a mission—to bear a hand in the final destruction of the bloody old 'British empire'; the greedy, carnivorous old monster, that has lain so long, like a load, upon the heart and limbs of England, and drank the blood and sucked the marrow from the bones of Ireland. Against that Empire of Hell a thousand good spirits are now slung, and the countrymen shrink nightly for vengeance!"

"And heaven has heard it. That buccaneering flag that has braved so long the battle and the breeze, flies now from a ship in distress; the Charybdis of Charlemagne roars under her lee—the breakers of repeal are ahead, and the waves of the world will be a hyacinth sea, and the final destruction of the bloody old 'British empire'; the greedy, carnivorous old monster, that has lain so long, like a load, upon the heart and limbs of England, and drank the blood and sucked the marrow from the bones of Ireland. Against that Empire of Hell a thousand good spirits are now slung, and the countrymen shrink nightly for vengeance!"

"Quoniam Pontius pilatus, 'Syndice ille nobilis,' she will never float in harbor more. On the day she goes to pieces all the ends of the earth will give three cheers."

"To help this grand work of necessity and mercy is my highest ambition upon earth; and I know no better way to do it than to make Ireland arm for battle. To me it is a blessed sound, this cry, 'The people are arming.' Thank God, they are arming. Young men every where in Ireland begin to love the clear glancing of the steel, and to cherish their dainty rifles as the very apple of their eyes. They walk more proudly; they feel themselves more and more men. Like the Prussian student (when this work has to be done for Prussia) they take their bright weapons to their hearts, and clasp their virgin swords like virgin brides."

"How long will your detectives, your swarthy, your villainous back stairs panders to the hangman, check this noble passion—this most holy crusade. Think of it well. 'I remain, my Lord, 'With profoundest contempt, 'Your very obedient servant, 'JOHN MITCHELL.'"

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, May 12.
A BIG GUN FOR WISCONSIN.—This new State sounds Democratic.—The first election for State officers and members of Congress, under the new constitution of this State, took place last Monday, and resulted gloriously for the Democracy. Our friends have made a clean sweep, carrying the State ticket entire, electing nearly all of both branches of the Legislature, securing the election of two United States senators, four supreme judges, &c. &c. This will be gratifying news to the Democracy throughout the Union. The great west is sound to the core. Every new State added to the democratic strength. To the west, the Democratic tide is setting in, and the Democracy are now looking for their main support. Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and we hope to count Ohio, will soon control the political destinies, not only of candidates, but of the nation.

From the Detroit Free Press of yesterday.
Wisconsin Democratic!
SOUTHPORT, May 11—7 p. m.
Wisconsin has gone Democratic by a large majority of not less than five thousand on the State ticket. Both members of Congress elected, and the Legislature. Senate, so far as heard from, all Democratic. House nearly so. E. M. "TELEGRAPH."

Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge? Is he a skeptical Hindu? Because he is in doubt whether to give up the worship of the jug-or-not.

IN STORE.—10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar; 5 do Muscovado do; 5 do clarified do; 10 hhds Sugar clarified do; 10 boxes double refined loaf do; 5 hhds Cuba Molasses; 50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee; 10 do Government Java do; 10 do dark Cognac Brandy; Madeira and Port Wines; for sale low by M. J. HOLMES & HAWES.

FOR SMITHVILLE.—From after this date the steamer Calhoun, Capt. A. May, will leave the wharf, foot of Market street, every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, returning Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Passage 50 cents each way. Freight at market rates;—for freight or passage apply at the office.

CROLY, WALKER & HALE.

March 3, 1848—[25-f]

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st Session.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

In the Senate, several matters of little or no general interest were transacted, when, on motion by Mr. Westcott, the previous orders were postponed, and the Senate considered a bill providing for the obtaining of testimony in relation to claims for losses sustained in the late Florida war, on this bill, it was informally passed over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to enable the President of the United States to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan; when

Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in support of the bill, on the ground of justice and humanity; stating his wish that the first section of the bill should be amended so as to take the form which he had now proposed.

Mr. Hannegan then said, that in consequence of information which had reached him, and in which he placed implicit reliance, that a treaty had been made between the contending parties in Yucatan, he felt it due to the Senate to present the subject, and he further, until he should receive further news from Yucatan. He moved that the bill be informally passed over.

Some further discussion took place, in which Mr. Underwood, Mr. Niles, Mr. Hannegan, and Mr. Foote took part.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

In the House, the committees were called for reports during the morning hour.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to increase the board of examiners in the Patent Office, reported their agreement, fixing the salaries of the examiners at \$2,500, besides other modifications; which were concurred in.

The consideration of the bill making appropriations for the navy for the next fiscal year, was resumed in committee, (Mr. King, of Massachusetts, in the chair), and, after fifteen minutes, according to previous order, it was laid aside, and the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill (being the next special order) was taken up; whereupon Mr. Woodward, Mr. Bayly, and Mr. Murphy were each heard in speeches in relation to the subject of the bill.

A resolution, by Mr. Houston, of Delaware, was offered and adopted, that the House adjourn from Monday to Thursday of next week, to give time to put down the summer carpets.

The House then adjourned.

On Thursday, May 18, in the Senate, to-day, there was no matter of general importance taken up. A number of petitions were presented, and private bills were acted upon. The resolutions of the Senator from Maryland, calling upon the President for information with regard to the nomination of Genl. Pillow, &c., were taken up. Mr. Allen occupied the floor in a speech of two hours and a half, in reply to Mr. Johnson, and in opposition to the resolutions; after which, the resolution was informally passed over, and the Senate resumed its business.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, irregular business and the call of the committees occupied the morning hour. The consideration of the post office appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was then resumed. In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. King of Massachusetts in the chair).

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, having the floor from yesterday, spoke an hour in opposition to the war measures and policy of the administration; when according to order, the debate in committee was terminated, and amendments were proposed by Mr. Rhet, Mr. King of Ga., Mr. Schenck, and others; and Mr. Vinton addressed the committee, and, under his privilege, as the chairman, reported the bill.

But the committee rose without coming to any conclusion, and the House adjourned.

On Friday, May 19, in the Senate a message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the Cherokee treaty, and the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect.

Mr. Bright introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of a fair and just compensation to the various assistant treasurers of the United States, appointed in pursuance of the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public monies, who are not now specially provided for in that act.

Mr. Dix presented the memorial of the owners of the original Andre papers, proposing to sell those papers to the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the bill from the House, for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, was taken up and passed, without amendment, so that the signature of the President is now required to make it a law.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and a great number were disposed of—when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the private bill, for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Hodges, late of Maryland.

Mr. Chapman addressed the committee, on the principal involved in the bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks, the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it be passed.

The committee then took up the bill, in precisely the same words as the preceding one, with the exception of the name, and of course involving the same principles, for the relief of the legal representatives of Cornelius Manning, late of Maryland deceased, to pay them out of the fund allotted by the British government, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, as compensation for a slave conveyed from the United States on board the British fleet in the Chesapeake.

A spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Stephens, Giddings, Dickery, Lahm, C. J. Ingersoll, Evans, of Maryland, and others, participated, involving, of course, not only the merits of the bill, but the whole question of Southern slavery and of slavery in new territories. Finally the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Cocke, to enable him to offer a resolution to terminate the debate. Such resolution, to close it in five minutes, was adopted, and the consideration of the bill resumed in committee.

Mr. Stephens moved to strike out of the portion of the amendment referring to the expenses of the commissioners, which was agreed to, and the amendment was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the committee then rose, and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. Stephens moved the previous question on the bill for the relief of Benjamin Hodges legal representatives, which was sustained, the amendment was adopted, and the bill was finally passed, by yeas, 125 to 23.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Cornelius Manning—they were agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

A motion, that when this House adjourn it meet at 9 o'clock on Monday, was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 55 to 78.

Adjourned, to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

new opening, under the superintendence of ALFRED A. LUDMAN.

Having had the house completely cleaned, white-washed and painted, and furnished with new beds, bedding, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. Come and see.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without me having to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and Liver are subject, by Dr. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands are benefited, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other symptom of consumption, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but a resort to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a sample of hundreds. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases.

Cure for Cough and Asthma. I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for anything to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, blood, violent cough, distressing cough, pain in the chest and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe, could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by curing me of my illness.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured. Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefiting others. I have used it for several months, and I feel that I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, and I feel that I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health, and I feel that I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-street, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE LAYTON, M. D., on the engraved label, and sold by all the druggists in the United States. Also, Wm. Shaw, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-street, New York, will receive prompt attention. D31-47 16-c960mrdm

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for Repairing and Painting every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

Sept 17, 1847 Wm. WELLS. 1-12m